



(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making appropriation for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and offices; for the compensation of the several loan officers and their clerks; and for books and stationary for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of the mint establishment; for the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers; for surveying the coast of the United States; for making the Cumberland road; for ascertaining the titles to lands in Louisiana; for providing certificates of registry and lists of crews; and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, four hundred and twenty-one thousand, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expenses of fire wood, stationary, printing and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, forty-two thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the library of Congress, including the librarian's allowance for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Vice President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the Department of State, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said Department, and for the patent office, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of said Department, including the expense of printing and distributing copies of the laws of the second session of the fourteenth Congress; and printing the laws in newspapers, twenty-three thousand seven hundred and two dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to clerks employed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and assistant messenger in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of translating foreign languages allowed to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea letters and for stationary and printing in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the said comptroller, fifteen thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing and contingent expenses in the comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the Auditor's office, sixteen thousand six hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing, and contingent expenses in said office, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to clerks employed in the office of the Treasurer, five thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger of said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing and contingent expenses in said office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the general land office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in said commissioner, eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing, and contingent expenses of said office, including vellum for land patents, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the revenue, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of said commissioner, nine thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger of said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For stationary, printing, and contingent expenses, including the paper, printing, and stamping of licenses, in said office, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the register of the treasury, three thousand dollars.

For an additional sum which was allowed him for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the said register, seventeen thousand and twenty eight dollars.

For compensation to the messenger of said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationary, including books for the public stocks, printing the public accounts, and other contingent expenses of the register's office, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For fuel and other contingent expenses of the treasury department, five thousand dollars.

To make good the deficiency in the sum appropriated last year for the general expenses of the several offices of the treasury department, and which, from a re-occupancy of the

public building, required an expenditure for repairs, furniture and other contingent expenses thereunto incidental, six thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For compensation to a superintendent and two watchmen, employed for the security of the treasury buildings; and for the expenses of rebuilding two fire engine houses; for repair of two engines and hose; and for an additional number of buckets, and to keep the same in repair, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the secretary of war, fifteen thousand two hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and his assistants in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses in the office of the secretary of war, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the war department, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of said accountant, sixteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in said office, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of said additional accountant, seventeen thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses in the office of the said additional accountant, including a sum of seven hundred dollars for which no appropriation was made for contingent expenses of last year, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the paymaster of the army, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For an additional compensation allowed him for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, three hundred and forty-six dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the paymaster general of the army, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses in said office, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the superintendent general of military supplies, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of said superintendent, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses in said office, including a deficiency of two hundred dollars for the contingent expenses of the last year, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissary general of purchases, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the commissary general of purchases, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, three hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of said commissary, nine hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the adjutant and inspector general, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the ordnance office, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the said secretary, seven thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses in said office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the navy department, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the accountant of the navy department, fourteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, and other contingent expenses in said office, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the commissioners of the navy board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the navy board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the navy board, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the navy board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the post master general, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the assistant post master general, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the second assistant post master general, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the general post office, nineteen thousand three hundred and five dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and his assistants in said office, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent expenses in said office, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the several commissioners of loans, and allowance to certain commissioners of loans, in lieu of clerk hire, fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks of sundry commissioners of loans, and to defray the authorized expenses of the several loan offices, thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For the salary of the late commissioner of loans of South Carolina, from the first of April, to the twenty-fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, being the sum carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, three hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-two cents.

For compensation to the surveyor general and his clerks, four thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor of lands south of Tennessee, and for the contingent expenses of his office, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the public buildings in Washington, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the mint, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For wages to persons employed in the different operations of the mint, including the sum of six hundred dollars allowed to an assistant engraver, five thousand dollars.

For repairs, cost of iron and machinery, rents, and other contingent expenses of the mint, three thousand dollars.

For allowance for wastage in the gold and silver coinage, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of copper to coin into cents, fifteen thousand dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Mississippi territory, nine thousand dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Illinois territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Missouri territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, two thousand dollars.

For compensation granted by law to the chief justice, the associate judges and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and associate judges of the District of Columbia, sixty-one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the attorney general of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For the compensation of sundry district attorneys and marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties and forfeitures, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions and offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, forty thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the annual allowance to the pensioners of the United States, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the maintenance and support of light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, stakes, ages of channels, bars and shoals, including the purchase and transportation of oil, keepers' salaries repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, severally, three thousand four hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For an appropriation in addition to the appropriation for building a light house at the mouth of the Mississippi, and for repairing the black house at the Balize for a temporary light house, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the Bald Head light house, in North Carolina, in addition to the sum here before appropriated for that purpose, one thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light house at Nantuxet, recently destroyed by fire, seven thousand five hundred dollars; beacon lights on Sandy Hook, one thousand two hundred dollars; erection of a beacon, and placing buoys at the entrance of the harbor of Bristol, in Rhode Island, one thousand dollars.

For a light on the beacon on Tybee, and for erecting six beacons, and for placing four buoys on such sites, and at such points as the commissioners of pilots, residing at Savannah, shall fix on, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For an additional appropriation for building a light house at Tarponin Cove, three thousand seven hundred and forty-six dollars.

For the following objects, being the balances of former appropriations, carried to the surplus fund, viz:

For erecting light houses at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and at or near the pitch of Cape Look out, in North Carolina, twenty thousand dollars.

For building a light house on the south point of Cumberland Island, in Georgia, ten thousand dollars.

For erecting a light house on the south point of Sapelo Island, in Georgia, fourteen thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For placing buoys and beacons at or near the entrance of the harbor of Beverly, in Massachusetts, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For placing buoys, as deemed necessary, at the entrance of the harbor of Edgartown, in Massachusetts, one thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty-three cents.

For erecting two light houses on Lake Erie, viz: On or near Red Island and on or near Presque Isle, seventeen thousand dollars.

For building a light house on Petite Menon, six thousand dollars.

For fitting up light houses heretofore authorized to be erected, with the apparatus for lighting the same, five thousand dollars.

For fitting up the light-houses, with Winslow Lewis's improvements, agreeably to his contract of the 26th day of March, 1812, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that purpose, six thousand dollars.

For erecting a beacon on a point of land near New Inlet, in North Carolina, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner for settling claims for property lost, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in said commissioner's office, one thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of printing certificates of registry, and other documents for vessels, five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of publishing certain notices by the commissioner, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expense of printing various forms for the said commissioner, two hundred and forty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents.

For office furniture, stationary, wood, and other contingences, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the hire of an additional clerk, from the eighteenth September, eighteen hundred and sixteen, the first of February, eighteen hundred and seventeen at nine hundred dollars per annum, three hundred and thirty dollars.

For the hire of a messenger, from the first of July to the first of February following, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To defray the expense of ascertaining land titles in Louisiana; to provide for the payment of the sums directed to be paid by an act of

the last session, entitled "An act for settling the compensation of the commissioner, clerk, and translator of the board for land claims in the eastern and western district of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana forty thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty-two cents.

For defraying the expense of surveying the public lands within the several states and territories of the United States, one hundred and eighty thousand and eighty-eight dollars.

For bringing the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, to the seat of government, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For the salaries, allowances and contingent expenses of ministers to foreign nations, and of secretaries of legation, eighty-seven thousand dollars.

For the contingent expense of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, seventy thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, forty seven thousand dollars.

For the expenses necessary during the present year for carrying into effect the fourth, sixth, and seventh articles of the treaty of peace concluded with his Britannic Majesty on the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, including the compensation of the commissioners appointed under those articles, thirty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-two cents.

For the salaries of the agents for claims on account of spoils, and for seamen at London, Paris, Copenhagen, and the Hague, eight thousand dollars.

For the relief of distressed American seamen, for the present year, and to make good a deficiency in the preceding year, fifty thousand dollars.

On account of the paintings authorized by the resolution of Congress, eight thousand dollars.

For purchasing or erecting, for the use of the United States, suitable buildings for custom houses and public ware-houses, in such principal districts in each state where the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem it necessary for the safe and convenient collection of the revenue of the United States, fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act "making provision for the debt of the United States," and out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

March 3d, 1817.—Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To regulate the trade in Plaster of Paris. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the fourth day of July next, no Plaster of Paris, the production of any country or its dependencies, from which the vessels of the United States are not permitted to bring the same article, shall be imported into the United States, in any foreign vessel. And all Plaster of Paris imported into the United States contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and the vessel in which the same may be imported, or attempted to be imported, together with the cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such Plaster of Paris vessel and cargo, shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted and condemned in like manner, and under the same regulations, and provisions, as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection and distribution, and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force five years from the thirty first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen: Provided nevertheless, That if any foreign nation, or its dependencies, which have now in force regulations on the subject of the trade in Plaster of Paris, prohibiting the exportation thereto to certain ports of the United States, shall discontinue such regulations, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to declare that fact, by his proclamation, and the restrictions imposed by this act shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued in relation to that nation, or its dependencies, discontinuing such regulations.

March 3d, 1817.—Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Isaac Lawrence and others, merchants, residing in the city of New York. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to pay to Isaac Lawrence, Gilbert Asinwall, John Shaw, George Rossier and Roulet, John B. Desdoby by his executor John S. Roulet, Isaac Rogel, Joseph Bouchard, Robert Stewart, Joseph Winter, Robert Bowie, Peter Mackie, Peter Kemble for Governor Kemble, Abraham Orden, Robert H. Bowne, William Hill, A. L. Stewart, Nathan M. Vickar, William Radcliff, J. L. Steinbach, Falconer & Stewart, J. P. Longchamp, Alexander McGregor, William Maxwell, James Thompson, John R. Murray, Martin Hoffman, Archibald M. Vickar, and Wait and Pierce, merchants, now or lately residents of the city of New York and of Salem, the amount of their several debentures, which were issued to the persons above mentioned, in their own rights, or held by them as legal representatives or assignees of the persons to whom such debentures were originally issued, by Joshua Sands, when collector of the customs for the port of New York, and by Joseph Miller, when collector of Salem and Beverly, for the payment of the drawbacks of duties on merchandise exported to New Orleans, between the first day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and the tenth day of February one thousand eight hundred. Provided however, that satisfactory proof be first given to the Secretary of the Treasury, that the goods, wares or merchandise, on which the drawback of duties is here allowed, were landed at New Orleans.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of twenty two thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the debentures above mentioned.

March 3, 1817.—Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Henry Lee. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collector of the port of New York be, and he is hereby authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to liquidate and adjust the duties on certain cotton goods imported by Henry Lee, into the said port of New York in the month of July last, in the ship Portsea, a foreign bottom from Calcutta, at the same rate as if the said goods had been imported in a

vessel belonging to the United States with the addition of ten per cent on the amount of said duties, any thing in an act, entitled "An act to regulate imports and tonnage," passed April 27th, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen to the contrary notwithstanding.

March 3, 1817.—Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorizing the deposit of the papers of foreign vessels, with the consul of their respective nations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the register, or other document in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers, granted by the officers of the customs to any foreign ship or vessel, at her departure from the port or place from which she may have arrived, shall previous to entry into any port of the U. States, be produced to the collector with whom such entry is to be made. And it shall be the duty of the master or commander, within forty-eight hours after such entry, to deposit the said papers with the consul, or vice consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs, and to deliver to the collector the certificate of such consul or vice consul, that the said papers have been so deposited; and any master or commander as aforesaid, who shall fail to comply with this regulation, shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in a sum of not less than five hundred dollars, nor exceeding two thousand dollars: Provided, That this act shall not extend to the vessels of foreign nations in whose ports American consuls are not permitted to have the custody and possession of the register and other papers of vessels entering the ports of such nation, according to the provisions of the second section of the act supplementary to the act "concerning consuls and vice consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen" passed the twenty-eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and three.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any foreign consul to deliver to the master or commander of any foreign vessel the register and other papers deposited with him pursuant to the provisions of this act, until such master or commander shall produce to him a clearance in due form from the collector of the port where such vessel has been entered; and any consul offending against the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof before the supreme court of the United States, be fined at the discretion of the court in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, nor exceeding five thousand dollars.

March 3, 1817.—Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Transferring the duties of commissioner of Loans to the Bank of the United States; and abolishing the office of commissioner of loans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bank of the United States, and its several branches, shall be, and they are hereby required to do and perform the several duties of commissioners of loans for the several states; and the bank of the United States and its several branches, and such state banks as the United States bank may employ in those states where no branch bank shall be established, shall observe & conform to the directions which have been or may hereafter be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States, touching the execution of the duties aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all such duties and acts as are now done and performed by the commissioners of loans, in transferring stock from the book of one loan office to another or to the books of the treasury, or from the books of the Treasury, to the books of the loan offices, shall be done and performed by the president of the bank of the United States, the president of the several branches of the said bank, and by the president of such state banks as the bank of the United States may employ, (in states where no branch of the United States bank shall be established;) and the acts of the presidents aforesaid shall be countersigned by the cashiers of those banks respectively.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to notify the president of the bank of the United States, that the duties now performed by the commissioners of loans will be transferred to the bank of the United States, and he shall direct the commissions of loans and the agents for military pensions, where there is no commissioner, respectively, in the several states, to deliver to the president of the bank of the United States, or to the president of a branch thereof, or to the president of such state bank as the bank of the United States may employ, on such day or days as he may designate, the register, and all the records and papers of

thereof the value of such injury, upon terms that may be equitable and just.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Madame Montreuil out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Robert Burnside.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be paid to Robert Burnside, the net amount paid by him for the use of the United States, in consequence of a forfeiture incurred by importing certain articles of British merchandise from Liverpool into New Orleans, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and that a sum not exceeding six thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated for this purpose, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorizing the payment of a sum of money to the state of Georgia, under the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and that state.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid to the state of Georgia, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to the amount in Mississippi stock which has been or shall be received in payment of the public lands in the Mississippi territory, until the payment of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, secured to the said state by articles of agreement and cession between the United States and the state of Georgia shall be completed; and the money hereby appropriated shall be paid in the same manner as if the payments in the said Mississippi stock had been made in money; Provided, that the payments which shall be made in pursuance of this act shall not in the whole exceed three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the same shall be paid to the treasury out of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands in the Mississippi territory before any of the monies thence arising shall be paid for the redemption of the outstanding certificates of Mississippi stock.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Erecting a Light House on the west ship of Holmes' hole harbor, in the state of Massachusetts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as a cession shall be made by the state of Massachusetts to the United States of the jurisdiction over a piece of land proper for the purpose, the secretary of the treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized to provide, by contract, to be approved by the president of the U. States, for building a Light House on the west ship of Holmes' hole harbor in the said state, and to furnish the same with all necessary supplies; and also to agree for the salaries or wages of the person or persons who may be appointed by the president for the superintendence and care of the same; and the president shall be authorized to make the said appointments.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appropriated and paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars for the purposes aforesaid.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Compensating Peter Hagner.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Peter Hagner, additional accountant of the War Department, be allowed and paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred dollars, for extraordinary services rendered by him in the settlement of accounts in the war department.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To provide for furnishing the house of the President of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the third day of March 1817, the President of the U. States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be sold, such articles furnished by the United States for the President's household, as may be decayed, out of repair, or unfit for use; and that the proceeds of sales, and so much of a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, in addition thereto, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as the president of the United States may judge necessary, be and hereby are appropriated for the accommodation of the household of the President, to be laid out and expended for such articles of furniture as he shall direct.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Peter Kindall.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the War Department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Peter Kindall, on account of merchandise captured by the British forces in the late war, in consequence of having his wagon and team impressed into the public service by order of maj. gen. Jacob Brown, and that he allow him, in the settlement thereof, the value of the said merchandise.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Peter Kindall, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ORDINANCE.

Regulating the sale of Hay in the town of Lexington.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Trustees of the town of Lexington, That from and after the 1st day of June next, all Hay brought to the town of Lexington, shall, before it is offered for sale, be taken to the Hay scales in water street, near the new market, in order to be first weighed.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, That the Trustees shall from time to time appoint a fit

person to be denominated *Inspector of Hay*, whose duty it shall be to examine and weight all Hay brought to the Scales for that purpose; and, before he enters on the duties of his office, shall enter into bond with satisfactory security, to the Chairman of the board of Trustees, in the sum of two hundred dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and shall moreover take the following oath or affirmation:

"I, A. B., do swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will faithfully perform the duties of *Inspector of Hay*, for the town of Lexington, to the best of my ability."

He shall make regular entries, in a book to be by him kept for that purpose, of the name of every person whose Hay he shall weigh, together with the weight thereof and the date of weighing, which book of entries shall be open, to the inspection of the Trustees for the time being, as well as to all who are any ways interested in those entries.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained, That all Hay brought to the scales, shall be immediately weighed by the *Inspector of Hay*, who for every wagon or other carriage load of Hay so weighed, shall receive from the owner or his agent, to be repaid by the purchaser, 25 cents, and 25 cents for weighing the empty wagon, or other carriage, and branding the same, to be paid by the owner, and he shall give the owner or his agent a certificate of the weight and date of weighing, making a suitable allowance for the Hay pole, &c. Provided, that where a wagon or carriage has been once weighed and branded, it shall not be subject thereto a second time, unless there be evident appearances that there has been a change made in the weight.

Sec. 4. And be it further ordained, That if after the 1st day of June next, any person shall offer to sell Hay in the town of Lexington, before he hath received a certificate as aforesaid, or having received such certificate, shall sell or otherwise dispose of a part, or a parcel of the load, or attempt to impose a false certificate on the purchaser, or in anywise alter the one he may have received from the *Inspector*, or shall conceal any substance in the load, with a view to defraud, or when he delivers his load, shall not, at the same time, deliver the certificate of its weight to the purchaser, shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence, the sum of ten dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further ordained, That if the *Inspector of Hay* shall purchase any Hay, other than for his own use, he shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of \$10.

Sec. 6. And be it further ordained, That all fines arising under this ordinance, shall be sued for by the *Inspector of Hay*, and be for the benefit of the Trustees of the town.

March 6, 1817.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Versailles on the 1st day of April 1817, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A
Allen John
Abbott Susan 2
Allen Beville
Addams Robert

B
Buchannon Levi
Buckner Susan M.
Bell Thompson
Burr Simon
Berry Benjamin Capt.
Brooking Thos. A.
Burbridge Elijah
Brown Preston
Brooks Cary

C
Cotton George T. 3
Creath Jacob Rev'd.
Cleck of Woodford 4
Chriss Jacob
Calemies Marcus gen 3
Cochran William
Combs Andrew
Campbell David
Cowover Peter

D
Davis Henry 2
Dawson James

F
Ford Benjamin
Freeman George

G
Green James
Gray Joseph
Gordon James
Gu hery Benjamin 2

H
Hamilton J. & A. B.
Hart Peter
Howard John H.
Harper Henry
Hall William
Hawkins John Esq.

J
Johns in Henry
Johnson John D.

K
Kinkead Archibald
King John
Kinkead John

L
Lee John D.
Lampkin Presley T.

M
Marshall Lewis
McCrackin Cyrus
Moss Amy
McKin John
Marshall James
McCoun James
Maddox Thomas

N
Newman Samuel P.
Nixon Ann

O
Obanion William

P
Patterson Sanford
Peters James
Palmer Charles C.

R
Ryder Jacob
Read John

S
Smith Jane
Stevenson Elizabeth
Sanford James
Smith William
Sheriff of Woodford

T
Thornton James
Taylor Thomas M.

W
Wallace Amy
Williams Isaac
Wren Claburn
Woodford Dennis
Winn Thomas

Y
Yancey Robert

W. W. WHITTINGTON, A. P. M.

Masonic Diplomas,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lum'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, APRIL 21.

Extract of a letter from a House in New-Orleans to their Correspondent in this place, dated 24th March, 1817.

"The Steam Boat WASHTON, would have left this yesterday for your place, but for the recurrence of an act which every citizen of Kentucky, as well as New Orleans, cannot but deprecate, viz the seizure of the boat by Mr. Livingston. This, we hope, will not, however, detain her longer than to-morrow."

"About five hundred hogheads of Tobacco have arrived this last week—it is at present quick at \$3. Flour 12 1-2 a 13. Baltimore 6 day bills 1 1-2 discount; Kentucky sight bills 1 discount."

[We learn that the Washington left Orleans for this place, on the 25th ult.] L. Corresp.

FROM VENEZUELA.

Boston, April 2.

We were yesterday favored by Mr. Hurdick, of the Exchange Office House, with the following account of war events in Venezuela, received by the Globe, from Port au Prince. It differs in dates and circumstances from the information received at Baltimore.

"That on the 4th of March, a sloop arrived at Jacmerel from Barcelona, in Venezuela, with information.

"That on the 15th Feb. gen. Bolivar was attacked near Barcelona, by the royalist general Morillo, with 4000 regulars from Cartagena, &c assisted by the whole Spanish naval force on the coast; and that the battle lasted the whole day with various results:

"That, on the 15th, Bolivar intrenched himself in Barcelona, and was five times furiously attacked by the royalists, but succeeded in gallantly repulsing them every time; and on the evening of the 16th, perceiving the Spanish squadron, which was consumed, and incorporated the marine, (500 in number) with his troops. He then explained to his army the necessity which compelled him to order the destruction of his squadron, and informed them they had no alternative but to conquer or die. His address was answered with three cheers!

"That on the 17th, gen. Bolivar was again attacked by land and sea, but without effect: And in the night the royalists threw up intrenchments: which were attacked, sword in hand, by gen. Bolivar, with his troops, and the royalists driven therefrom with great slaughter: Being at the same time joined by gen. Marino, gen. B. was enabled to put the royalists to flight."

"That when the sloop sailed, (the 18th,) 2 battalions had joined Bolivar, and the revolutionary army was in high spirits, confident in the talents of their undaunted chief."

[The Spanish royal accounts will unquestionably, as usual, give these events a different aspect.]

Either the strangest jumble of events are continually occurring in the Spanish American Provinces now in insurrection, or associations of falsehoods are in constant employment to spread deception in all quarters; particularly the United States, from the whence the revolutionists draw nine tenths of their resources.

A few days since we had a demi-official account that the troops under Bolivar, who commands the revolution in Venezuela, had been defeated, cut up, and so scattered, that not the smallest fear was entertained of their being able to make any further resistance: and, almost before the ink of the narrative is dry, we have another demi-official account, that Bolivar had been completely successful, and had cut up the royalists, bones and all. We are not ignorant that events, of different aspects, may rapidly succeed each other; but we confess our inability to extract the truth from the mass of contradictory accounts which is constantly accumulating from Spanish America.

Centinel.

Latest Foreign News.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JANUARY 23.

Sir F. Burdett gave notice, that he should, on this day month, submit a motion on the subject of reform in Parliament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer reported, that the Lords had communicated to them that several daring outrages had been committed on the person of his royal highness the Prince of Wales, on his return from the Parliament this day: that they had agreed upon an address to his royal highness, and requested the concurrence of the Commons House in the same. The Lords had likewise informed them, that they had received the evidence of a witness, who was the right honorable James Murray.

Lord J. Murray was then called to the bar, and in answer to certain questions put to him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Wyne, and some other members, stated, that he is a Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince Regent, and was in attendance on his Royal Highness in the carriage; on their passage from the House of Lords, on their return between Carlton House and St. James's, the glass of the carriage was fractured; it was the glass on the Prince's left hand. The fracture appeared to be produced by two bullets, four round apertures had been made in the glass and the remainder of it was not broken; he had not the slightest doubt that the fracture was caused by bullets. About a minute after this happened a very large stone was thrown at the other glass, and then three or four other stones with great violence; he had examined the first glass that was broken minutely; there was no crown near the carriage at the time; but if a pistol had been fired with gunpowder, the person firing it, he thinks, must have been recognized; as no report was heard by him. They were shot from some one of the trees; the opposite glass was up, it was not broke at all; he got out of the carriage immediately after the Prince Regent; did not search the carriage, nor did he know whether any bullets were found at the bottom of it. The Master of the Horse was in the carriage; splinters of the glass were found; the stone that struck the opposite glass did not enter the carriage, the glass was very thick.

In answer to a question from Lord Milton, the witness said that his Royal Highness sat in the middle, between the Master of the Horse and the witness. The stone smashed the window and pounded the glass, which was remarkably thick. There was a footman and a Life Guardsman by the side of the carriage. He could not say whether the supposed bullets perforated any part of the carriage.

ON THE LATE NEWS.

When our readers have read the foreign ar-

ticles which we this day publish, they will be, as we have been, much struck with the extraordinary similitude between the doings in England in 1795 and 1817. It is not for us to say whether the present ministers, seeing that the tide of public feeling had set in against them, were desirous to profit by what Lord Castlereagh calls "the precedent of 1795," and therefore set up the hisses on the late occasion, but certain it is, that the effect will be to kindle a blaze of loyalty through the nation, to call forth addresses and congratulations from every part, and to cause the enactment of laws to restrain the liberty of speech and the press, and to prevent popular assemblies of the people. Advantage will also be taken of the terror of the times to keep up a large army, to levy heavier contributions, and resist all attempts at a reform in parliament.—There never was a minister in England, not even Pitt, who so well understood the management of such a crisis as does Lord Castlereagh. His experience in Ireland was as great as its effects were ruinous to the independence and prosperity of his country. Whether his efforts in England will be crowned with equal success, and attended with similar consequences, time alone can determine.—D. Press.

THE ROYAL CARRIAGE.—In the testimony of Lord John Murray, he states that "the stone which struck the opposite glass did not enter the carriage, the glass was very thick." It was after the attack upon his majesty in 1795, that the royal carriages were provided not only with "very thick" glass, but the whole body of the carriage was stuffed and made bullet-proof.—Such is the confidence and security with which crowned heads ride through their capitals, and amidst their loyal subjects!

In the language of Governor Morris—"Democracy, thou child of squinting envy and tormenting spleen! Thou persecutor of the great and good. See, though it blast thine eye balls, see the objects of thy deadly hate. See LAWFUL PRINCES surrounded by LOYAL SUBJECTS."

Message from the Prince Regent. Lord Sidmouth presented a message to the house from the Prince Regent.

The message was read by the lord chancellor, and was as follows:—

"His royal highness the prince regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, has thought proper to order to be laid before the house of lords papers containing an account of certain meetings and combinations held in different parts of the country, tending to the disturbance of the public tranquility, the alienation of the affections of the people from his majesty's person and government, and to the overthrowing of the whole frame and system of the law and constitution; and his royal highness recommends these papers to the immediate and serious consideration of the house."

His lordship moved that the prince regent's most gracious message be taken into consideration to-morrow; and a voted, that he should then present the papers alluded to in the message, which he should move to refer to a select committee.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 31.

Lord Cochrane gave notice, that on the 5th of March next he would submit a motion for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of sinecures, and for the reduction of the salaries of those public officers which had been advanced of late years.

"A letter from Bordeaux, this instant received gives an account of a sedition which had just taken place in that town, and which was attended with fatal consequences. The people sought to oppose the embarkation of the corn destined for other departments. The opposition was so violent, that the military were called in and were obliged to fire upon them.—A considerable number of persons were left dead on the spot, and yet a greater number wounded."

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.
APRIL 9, 1817.

During the last summer's session, a Ticket of Merit stating that the bearer was the first or second best in his class, was given at three or four monthly examinations. At the commencement of the session which ends at this date, it was proposed that the same mode should be continued through the winter; and, as an additional encouragement, the students were told that, at the end of the session, the names of all who might receive such tickets would be published in the newspapers of the town. At the monthly examination for November, it was found extremely hard to determine who were the first or second best. A new set of tickets was consequently made out for the December examination, stating that the bearer had not on examination, "missed a single word"—and the mode was continued at the examination for January, and at the general examination of this week.—The following is a correct statement of the aggregate of the tickets of the last description:

Examination on Grammar, Cordery, and Fables,	John Tibbatts, 6 William Clarke, 6 Warren Frazer, 6 Joseph Wallace, 6
Grammar, Fables, Erasmus, & Selects e Veteri.	Basel Rigg, 6 Robert Warkliffe, 6 Washington Brown, 6 Jefferson Brown, 6 James Campbell, 6 Hugh Logan, 6
Grammar, Selects e Veteri & Profanis.	Alexander Trotter, 5 Watson Sharpe, 5 Harry Bodley, 5 William Bodley, 5 Peter January, 5 David McCoun, 5
Examination on Horace,	John Parker, 2 William Ridgely, 2 Edmund Ridgely, 2 Oliver Stout, 2 Charles Humphreys, 2 Andrew Elder, 2 James Taliaferro, 2 Elias Briggs, 2 John Anderson, 2 Edwards Blythe, 2 Davis Blythe, 2 Samuel Blair, 1 Henry Humphreys, 1
Examination on Cicero.—This class was not examined at the general examination.	John Hudson, 2 William L. Pogue, 2 Joseph Cunningham, 2 Oliver Stout, 2 Charles Humphreys, 1

Total 119

* Missed one monthly examination by sickness.
† Could not attend at the general examination in consequence of sickness.

N. B. In the above statement the department of languages only is concerned—had the plan embraced the scientific department, an account equally good might have been given of it.

The summer session in the University will commence on the first Monday in May next. A

course of Lectures will be delivered during the session on Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, and History. The Mathematical course of instruction will also be considerably enlarged.

ROBT H. BISHOP,
E. SHARPE,
W. WALLACE.

PRICES CURRENT.—NEW ORLEANS,
March 28.

Bagging, Ky. 21 a 25 cents
Beef, Ky. mess—none
cargos—10 a 11
Butter, 25 cents—sales
Coffee, lb. 20 a 21 cents—sales
Cordage, Am 11 a 13—
Cotton, first quality, 28—scarce
Flour, bbl. superfine and fine, 12 a 13.
bakers—14 a 15
Horns and bacon, 12—sales
Hemp, Ky. none
yarns, 8 a 9—dull
Hogs lard, 13 a 14—sales
Meal, Corn, kila dried—none
Pork, Ky. mess, 18—sales
P. rier, Am draft, 9 a 10—none
Sugar, country, prime, 11 a 12—
Tobacco, Ky. cut 8—dull
Whisky, gall. 90—sales

Immediately Wanted,

As an apprentice in a retail store, a lad of 15 or 16 years of age, who can come with satisfactory recommendations.—Enquire of the printer.
Lexington, April 14, 1817. 16-17

Take Notice,

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trespassing on my land; or fowling, gaming, or fishing in any water course, enclosed by my boundaries—or in any manner hovering on my premises, as I am determined to put the law in force against all such offenders.
ABRAHAM BOWMAN.
April 14, 1817. 16-5

Fayette County, set.

TAKEN UP by Isaac Nailor, living in Fayette county, on north Elkhorn, one small dark bay MARE, about 13 hands high, a large star in the forehead, supposed to be ten years old, no brand to be seen.
A Copy. Attest, J. D. YOUNG, CLK.
16-3

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, held at the Court House, April 17th, 1817.

Resolved, That the Clerk advertise in the newspapers of this town, that the Board will meet on the first Thursday in May next, at the Court House, to hear such appeals as may be entered against the report of the town assessors.

Teste, ROBT. MEGOWAN, CLERK.

Dani. Bradford & Robt. Megowan,

Having connected themselves in the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN

Will punctually attend to the disposal of any articles entrusted to their care, and transact business generally. Their store is kept at the corner of Short & Upper streets, in the red frame house, next door above Col. James Morrison's.
Lexington, April 19

THIS MORNING, April 21,

WILL BE POSITIVELY sold, at 10 o'clock, the

House & Lot on Poplar Row,

At present occupied by A. Corn. The lot has a front of feet, and extends back half the distance to Market street. The house is so well known as to need no particular description. The sale will take place on the premises, at 10 o'clock. Terms \$1500 cash in hand, \$1100 payable in 60 days, and the remainder in 12 months—approved negotiable paper required.
BRADFORD & MEGOWAN, Auctioneers.

For Sale.

About FIVE HUNDRED

TANNED SHEEPSKINS,

Of the best quality for Bookbinders or Saddlers use—also, some WHITE WELTING.
Cash will be given for untanned Deer skins.
Lexington, April 7th—14-17 D. RDER.

TAKEN UP by John Ashford, in Woodford

county, near the road leading to Shawnee run, a chestnut sorrel MARE, near 14 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, has old shoes on behind, near hind foot partly white, has a star in the forehead, doct, but no brands to be seen, paces naturally. Appraised to \$25; before me, this 8th day of January, 1817.

A true copy from my Entry book. March 26, 1817.
R. M. THOMAS, J P W O

Jessamine County, Set.

TAKEN UP by William Jamison, a BAY MARE, with a small Star in her forehead, left hind foot white, about 14 1-2 hands high, and about 14 years old. Appraised to 12 dollars.
JOHN METCALF, J. P.
January 15, 1817. 14-3

TAKEN UP by Isaac McClane, in Jessamine County, on clear creek, one BAY MARE, with blaze face, both of her fore feet white nearly to her knees, her left hind foot white, 8 years old, about 14 1-2 hands high, blind in the right eye—Appraised to twenty dollars, before me, this 30th day of December, 1816.
14-3
RICHARD LAFON

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH FALANCE. (Taylor.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his shop from Mill street, to the corner of Mulberry and Water streets, where his business will be carried on with accuracy and despatch, he trusts from his constant and undiverted attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
Lexington, April 7th.—14-17

The Subscriber

WILL DELIVER at his Laboratory, during the Summer, a course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and also give lectures on the Mathematics. With his lectures will be connected such Chemical experiments as tend to shed light upon various parts of Natural Philosophy.

The course will commence on the first Monday of May, and be continued until the last week in September. The hour of attendance will be 5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the week except Saturday. Having a tolerably complete Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Orery, Globes, &c. no pains shall be spared to render the course useful. The female part of his school shall continue to meet with his most assiduous care, the senior class in which, will, during the summer, be attending to instructions on Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Belles-Lettres.

Lexington March 16 JAMES BLYTHE. 12-17

Advertisement.

I AM authorized by Mr. Francis Patterson of Green County, Ohio, to make sale of the LOT of GROUND adjoining the Baptist Meeting House, in Lexington, known on the plan of the said town by the number 20. It is an inlet about 65 feet on Main-street, and extends to Short-street, having the same front on each street.

This Lot will be sold on reasonable terms; and those wishing to obtain Lots to build on in Lexington, should make early application for this, as there are but few unimproved Lots in the place more desirable.

CHAS. H. HUMPHREYS.
Lexington, Dec. 5, 1816. 39-4f

Lexington Lancaster

SCHOOL and ACADEMY.

It is with much pleasure I inform the inhabitants of this town and vicinity, that by the first of January, I shall have my NEW SEMINARY in a building to be occupied by all my school—the rooms will be large, comfortable and well fitted for the purpose of teaching—the male and female departments separate, an accommodation that heretofore I have not had in my power to render. Having formed a connection with three gentlemen, whose acquirements entitle them to my highest confidence, I trust it will be in my power to give unlimited satisfaction to all who may favor the institution with their patronage.

In the female Academy will be taught English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Composition, Music and Drawing.

Terms of Tuition in the Lancaster School, 4 dollars per quarter. Books, Writing Paper, Slates, &c. furnished. In the other departments, 6 dollars per quarter, for tuition and drawing, separate charges for nothing furnished except pens and ink. Semi-annual examinations will be held, and a regular set of Books kept in the Lancasterian School, showing the progress of the children in that department. A vacation of two weeks will be given after each examination.

J. P. ALDRIDGE.

December 18, 1816—53

* The number of teachers, the several improvements in the Lancaster School and the great expense of the establishment will it is presumed, be a sufficient apology for the small alteration in the terms of tuition. A limited number of poor children of respectable parents, as usual be received and taught gratis.

Indian Queen Tavern.

BENJ. LANPHEAR.

Formerly keeper of the Boston Coffee House, I AS the pleasure of informing his friends and the public that he has opened that large and elegant house built by Patterson Barr, Esq. on the corner of Main-Cross and Short Streets, in Lexington, Kentucky, where he intends devoting his whole attention to accommodate and please those who shall honor him with their custom.

Lexington, 1st Jan. 1817. 1-4f

THE RED RIVER

IRON WORKS,

ARE now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality. The FORGE is entirely new, and in high operation; making BAR IRON equal, if not greatly superior to Dorsey or any other imported Iron. Any orders left with Mr. Mosbican, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford. The IRON STORE in Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.
Lexington, December 21. 53-4f

NOW IN THE PRESS.

And will be ready for Subscribers in a short time

The Beauties of Divine Poetry,

or

A Book of Appropriate Hymns

AND

SPIRITUAL SONGS,

For the use of all Saints;

Principally Original or Altered.

BY THE REV. M. SMITH.

* Author of the view of the British Possessions in North America, and history of the War, &c. &c.

Those who have any DIVINE SONGS on hand which ought to be published, will please to send them to this office as soon as convenient, that they may be printed, with the names of the Author.

It is intended to have this work elegantly executed—it will contain nearly 300 pages of 24mo. bound in elegant style, calculated to suit subscribers and purchasers. The price will be from 75 cents to 1 dollar.

N.B. Subscription received at this office Lexington April 4th. 14-3f

CARDING & FULLING

At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.

Wool carded at 6d. per pound.

Also, Fulling and finishing Cloths, Linseys, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round.

For Sale,

A quantity of very strong coarse Sattinets, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woolens.

THOMAS ROYLE.
August 13, 1816. 34-4f

SELLING OFF,

FOR approved negotiable paper, on a credit of 6 months, the following articles, which were laid in at reduced prices, at New-Orleans, and will be sold equally low, in order to close the concern.

50 Cases Queens Wares, repacked, breakage taken out and assorted

10 Barrels 4th proof Brandy

8 Quarter Casks, London Particular Tennerific Wine

4 Barrels Port Wine

12 Boxes Claret, choice quality

6 do Vin de grave

6 do Champagne

10,000 lbs. Green Coffee, in Bags and Barrels

10 Barrels Brown Sugar

6000 lbs. Best Green Copers

25 Boxes Raisins

25 do French Prunes

2 Boxes Parmesan Cheese

20 Barrels Mackerel

10 Kegs Scotch Herring

20 do Pickled Salmon

40 Ton Swedish Iron

500 lbs. German Steel

1 Box Onions

An Invoice of Hardware

A quantity of Logwood and 40 Barrels Rozein—Also 40 Boxes Bakewell's Glassware—at cost and charge.

J. P. SCHATZEL & Co
Feb. 21. 8

Woodland for Sale.

I HAVE for sale, about thirty acres of prime WOODLAND, about four miles from Lexington—For terms apply to

April 7, 14-3t

DOCTOR DUDLEY

HAS removed to Jordan's Row, where he occupies the building adjoining Mr. Worsley, being the third house from Mr. Coyle's corner.
Lex. March 29. 13-3m.

For Sale,

TWO HUNDRED and FIVE acres of first rate LAND, about eighty acres cleared, on which is a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Lard-house, Negro house, Spring-house, new Barn and Hen-house, &c. One hundred and eighty-three bearing Apple-trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, Pear-trees, Cherry-trees, Damson-trees, and excellent never-failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Lexington road.

A. BAINBRIDGE
Nov. 12. 47-4f

JULIUS GUINAND Watchmaker.

HAS for sale an assortment of the most fashionable

Watches and Jewellery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—ALSO—

Clock and Watch Materials

OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.

All of which will be sold low at reduced prices.

He keeps his shop, two doors below Capt. Postlethwait's tavern, formerly occupied by Dr. Boswell as a shop and residence, where he makes and repairs CLOCK and WATCHES in the best and neatest manner.

Lexington, Sept. 23. 39

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights,

ALSO

SEVERAL STONE MASONS.

Acquainted with erecting furnaces for an IRON FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of erecting Iron Work. Also, wanted to contract with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of Wood, before November next. The above work is wanted near the main road leading from Louisville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louisville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Lick, or Manassas, near Lick Creek, or J. and T. G. PRENTISS, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky.

Also, wanted to purchase several yoke of Oxen.

August 7th, 1816. 33

FOR SALE,

On a long credit, by giving bond and approved security, an

Elegant New Carriage.

Apply to THOMAS T. TODD, Lexington, or JOHN TODD, near Walnut-Hill. 40-

John Norton,

DRUGGIST.

(Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main St. Lexington)

HAS received an extensive assortment of

Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarificators, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the public, will be supplied on the lowest terms, wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000 lbs. Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash.

August 17, 1816. 34-

B. KARRICK, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has again removed to his old stand on Main-street, next door to Mr. Shaw's Hat Factory, where his old customers and others can have their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner and on the best terms.

TWO OR THREE APPRENTICES wanted

Dec. 16. 51

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashlon, Beach and Neille.

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashlon and Beach for the same, all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashlon and Beach, who are authorized to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 24, 1816 10-

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand at ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and many India goods that have been very scarce for some time past—such as Senhaws, Lute-strings, Surtuckers, India Mulls, plain and figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to the season.

May 10, 1816. 201f

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your Rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufacture of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply to the Lexington Manufacturing Co. or to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-4f

FOR SALE,

72 Acres first rate LAND—42 acres cleared

Situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession (if sold) can be given immediately, and if not sold it will be rented about the middle of February.

Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.

WM. TODD.

51 4f

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase these articles either for foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW

HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

October 10, 1814 41

LEXINGTON MANUFACTORY

THE Proprietors of this extensive establishment are happy in announcing to the public that their Buildings are completed and their Machinery in full operation.

They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and qualities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, FLAUNTS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NET-RO CLOTHS; also FELLINGS for paper-makers, BILLIARD CLOTHS &c.—Also every description of PRINTING, WRAPPING and WRITING PAPER, PASTE BOARDS, FULLERS BOARDS, SHEETING PAPER, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any description or to imitate any colour and quality at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in procuring the best Machinery and Workmen in this country and from Europe, the proprietors are confident that every article of their manufacture shall be equal in quality to any imported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.

In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will however at all times exchange the goods of their Manufactory for Wool or Hags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing, or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

August 27, 1816. 36

The Third Volume

Of Bradford's Edition of the

LAWS OF KENTUCKY.

THIS work is now in the press, and the printing nearly finished. The publication will be delayed a few weeks, in order to add to it the laws of the ensuing session of the general assembly. It will then comprehend all the General Laws which have been passed since the publication of the second volume, and the three volumes contain the whole statute laws of Kentucky.

We have on hand a few copies of the first and second volumes. Gentlemen wishing to provide themselves with a complete copy of the laws, will do well by applying soon, as they will remain a very short time on hand when the third volume is published.

Nov 18. 47

Bear and Otter Skins

WANTED.

SAMPL & GEO. TROTTER & Co.

OFFER the highest price in CASH for prime BEAR & OTTER SKINS,

Delivered at their Warehouse.

Lexington, Dec. 18. 1-

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Foundry business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by 1 & E. Woodruff on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cup-Lo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington July 9th 1815. 28-

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to contract for a quantity of WHEAT, and CORN—Also, PORK, BACON, and WHISKY, and a quantity of WHISKY BARRELS—for which they will pay the highest price in Cash, on delivery.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS
Lexington, Nov. 28, 1816. 49-4f

FLOUR, CORN.

QUANTITY of the above articles wanted, for which the highest price in CASH will be given. They must be delivered on the Ohio or Kentucky rivers, before the 1st of March next.

WILKINS & PRINCE.

They have on hand a small quantity of prime ORLEANS SUGAR by the barrel.

Lexington, December 23d, 1816—52-4f

Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish

Stills and Boilers

Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the

TINNING BUSINESS,

as usual—

Two or three JOURNEMENTINNERS would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given.

M. FISHEL
Lexington, October 1, 1816. 7-4f

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscribers have been duly appointed administrators on the estate of

Jeremiah Bowers Barland, dec'd.—Those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement, those that are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN JENCKES,
JOS. S. BORDLAND,
LEONARD WHEELER.

Lexington, Jan. 22. 4-3m.

Exchange.

THE Subscriber has from one to two thousand dollars worth of carpenters and bricklayers' work he wants done, for which he will give in exchange, the same amount in any kind of smith's work. Any person willing to undertake it, will please apply soon.

THOS. STUDDMAN
Lexington, March 22. 12-6

SILVER PLATING.

ANDREW M. JEWELRY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN, Have commenced the

Silver Plating Business,

Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of

JANUARY & NUTTMAN.

Where they have on hand an elegant assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of Brille Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mounting, &c. which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail on moderate terms. Country Merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase. Old work replated in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter.

N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to execute

ENGRAVING

Of all kinds, in the neatest manner, on application as above.

Lexington, Sept. 23. 40-4f

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he still keeps a house of ENTERTAINMENT, at his old stand on Short Street, between Lime-stone St. and the Court House, where he hopes by his attention, to merit a continuation of the support that has been so liberally given to the house, particularly by travellers and others.

JABEZ VIGUS.
Lexington, Feb. 14, 1817. 7-4f

Rotterdam Hotel,

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above

WELL-KNOWN TAVERN,

No. 124, North-Fourth-Street.

(Between Race and Vine streets.)

WHERE he will accommodate travellers, boarders, or lodgers, with private rooms; if required, either by the year, week, or day. He has extensive stabling, and buildings for horses and carriages; and hopes, by keeping the best liquors, and provisions, which the market affords, clean beds, and by constant attention to his customers to give general satisfaction, and merit a share of public patronage.

RUEL ROWLEY.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1817. 12-7w

Tobacco.

1000 lbs. WANTED.—Enquire of

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Jan. 17. 3-4f

Flour, Wheat & Corn.

THE subscribers continue to purchase the above